AT MENT OF DARKET

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH JUN 11 AM 10: 3! BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION CALENDAR YEAR 2013 Public Water Supply Name

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public was system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement) On water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below) Other
Date(s) customers were informed: 5/8//4, //, ///
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delive methods used
Date Mailed/Distributed:/
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email message
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: The Windows Times The Conservation
Date Published: 5/8/14
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted:/
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED)
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of the public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed be the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Name/Title (Precident, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 May be faxed to: (601)576-7800

May be emailed to:

Melanie. Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

Jackson, MS 39215

new

D13 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Black Hawk Water Association PWS#:0080001 • April 2014 ZIII JUN | AM D3:31 M Allowed (MCL)

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request The well for the Black Hawk Water Association has received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamina-

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mary Lou Daves at 662-834-2002. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for June 5, 2014 at 7:30 PM at the Black Hawk Vol. Fire Dent

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013, in cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treat-ment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as egriculture,

and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarilv indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbrevia-tions you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level- the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The

Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/t)one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10 000

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

				TEST RI	ESULT	S				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MGL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source	of Contamin	ation

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorgani	e Contai	minants						
10. Barium	N	2011*	.045	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N T	2011*	1	0	ppb	O.		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfect	ion By-F	roducts						
Chlorine	N	2013	.7	.58	ppm	ō	MDRL = 7	Water additive used to control

* Most recent sample. No sample required/or 2913. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

Significant Deficiencies During a sanitary survey conducted on 12/31/2012, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s), Inadequate internal cleaninglmaintenance of storage tanks.

Corrective actions: This system has entered into a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with MSDH to correct this deficiency by 8/07/2014

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant-women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and camonents associated

with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components, When your water has been sitting for sever-al hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewaterllead. The State Mississippi Department of Health Public Health Laboratory

offers lead testing. Please

contact 601.576,7582 if

you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive sub-stances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More infor-mation about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such

as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are

available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Black Hawk Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap, We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

TO THE SUPPL

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI CARROLL COUNTY Personally came before me, the undersigned authority of law Clerk of THE CONSERVATIVE, a weekly newspaper published in Carrollton, Mississippi, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper__/_times, as follows, to wit: In Volume 129, Number 20, dated 5-8-2014 يْرِي اِبِي Volume____, Number____, dated____ In Volume_____, Number_____, dated_____ In Volume_____, Number_____, dated_____ In Volume_____, Number_____, dated_____ In Volume_____, Number_____, dated_____ And affiant further says that the said THE CONSERVATIVE is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942. Printer's Fee: \$ Filed (Date) Filed

(Clerk)

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